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> LOUDON: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853.

Address the Publishers, Post PAID.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUDON FREE PRESS For 1853.

Having assumed the onorous and responsible duties of public journalists, we feel the just desire to increase the circulation of our paper, as it will not only increase our capabilities of doing good, but at the same time give us reasonable remuneration for our labors. To accomplish this desirable end, we have determined to send out this Prospectus with a request that all who feel an interest in the increased circulation of our paper will send us the largest number of subscribers they possibly can. Yet, we cannot make this request without tendering appropriate acknowledgements to several friends whose exertions in procuring us subscribers have not been unnoticed by us.

We deem it unnecessary to occupy a lengthy exposition of the leading features of the FREE Press. Its political complexion is uncompromisingly Whig-but we are truly glad that the evil times of unrelenting political warfare has so recently in antagonistic array, are drawing interests and the true glory of the land. We in Convention assembled, give the sanction of steps will be taken to enforce them. look to the promotion of the interests of Agricul- | their approbation. ture, of Manufactories and of Commerce, as being by far more important to the improve- Foreign Policy of the National Administration and false inferences it contains. The Pope's ment of the country, than any political issue of Millard Fill vore, and point to them with Ministers is, however, still at Bogota, though upon which the American people are extensively | pride, as the practical exponents of the princi- | the Minister of this country has been withdrawn divided. These great interests shall have our ples and policy of the Conservative Whig Party from Rome, and is now employed at the courts warmest support. Our leading aim shall be to owe to Milland Fillmore a debt of gratitude. The financial state of the nation next enarouse public sentiment to the importance of for his patriotic support of the Constitution, and garges the President's attention. The public industrial progress-of enriching our fields, of the maintenance of the laws of the Union .- debt amounts to 477,000,000 reals or 47,125, beautifying our homes—of starting up the busy which, they fear, they may never be able to (\$3,500,000) are required for expenses of the hum of industry and enterprise.

have earnestly endeavored to publish a paper worthy of public patronage. It is fitted with readable matter-containing the latest Foreign known to require commendation at our hands, ing year only amounts to 20,000,0000 reals or and Domestic News -full and impartial quota- and whose varied acts as a legislator and jurist 2,500,000 dollars. gusta, Savannah, Macon, Charleston, and Nash- of the people of Tennessee. ville, with occasional quotations from other important points-together with the prices and number of Hogs sold in Cincinnati each week during Packing season-also the prices of Pork at numerous other points, so as to give our Traders a broad and correct basis of judgement in regard to this important article of trade. In a word, our paper is for the business men of

East Tennessee. We are anxious to increase our circulation, and have determined to offer the FREE PRESS at greatly reduced prices to Clubs-money to accompany the names, as follows-

Single copy, 7 annum, \$2 09 Three Copies, Eight Copies, Twelve Copies, Twenty Copies, "
J. W. & S. B. O'BRIEN, Publishers. Loudon, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1853.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. The following very beautiful illustration was given by a divine at Chelsea. It may be old to our readers, but it is new and pleasing to us.

"Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on the rude scaffolding for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorded, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight .-Forgetting where he was he moved back slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death; if he held his peace death was sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a brush, he flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked shudderingly on nessee, and throughout the Union, ver the dread space below, and with tears of

gratitude blessed the hand that saved him. "So," said the preacher, "we sometimes get backwards unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament that destruction-

A CURIOSITY .- Joel T. Hart the Sculptor, has presented James B. Clay. Esq., of Lexington, wit' a cane, stick of which is live oak from the ton b of Cicero; the head a stone from the doorsill of the house in which Columbus was born, with medallion likeness of Cicero and Henry Clay upon it. The cane originly was intended by Mr. Hart, as a token of affection for the late Hon. Henery Clay whose statue

The Legislature of Del. passed an act at its last session, prohibiting any non-resident debtor from being arrested or bail in that State for any shall be arrested, upon application to any Judge ful character made against him. of the State, he shall be discharged, upon proving that he is a non-resident, and that the debt was contracted beyond the limits of that 6th of May, and the coronation will take place

From the Nashvelle Banner. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, assembled at the Court House in Nashcounty, was called to the chair, and E. P. McGINTY of Davidson, ROLF S. SAUNDERS, of Knox, R. B. McGer, of Gibson, and John E. HATCHER, of Maury, were appointed Secretaries. On motion of J. B. White, Esq., a list of the

counties was called, and delegates were reported from thirty-three counties.

Resceled. That the Chairman of this Convention appoint a Committee of five, to prepare report and resoultions for the consideration of the

Under this resolution, the President appointed the following named gentlemen to constitute | the robbery, and committed to the calaboose at said committee, viz: Edmund Cooper, Esq., of Aspinwall. The Governor had arrived from Bedford, Dr. J. W. Richardson, of Rutherford, Jo. C. Stark, Esq., of Robertson, R. G. Smiley, Esq., of Davidson and E. A. Moore, Esq., of on the 5th inst., and was discharging cargo

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled according to adjournment.

Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by acclamation:

1. Besolved, That the Whier party in Tennes ce, glory in their time honored republican prinfor a time at least ceased, and those so long and which they have in various political contests Grenada may be satisfactory adjusted. spread fairly before the people-particularly as together in friendship and in purpose, to mingle Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville, of both nations at Washington; and should the united effort and united wisdom to advance the March 20th, 1851; and to which they here again. just claims of New Grenada not be admitted,

2. Resolved. That the Whir party of Tennes- dispute with New Grenada, is alluded to, for see most heartily approve of the Domestic and the purpose of calling attenion to the errors of the Union, -and that the people of the South of France and England.

As to the merits of the FREE PRESS it is for to the people of Tennessee, as our Candidate to complete that of the current year, which, the public to judge-we can only claim that we for the Chief Fxecutive Office of the State, Mai. with 8,000,000 reals (\$1,000,000) to pay the GUSTAVUS A. HENRY of the county of Montgom- negotiated debts and expenses of the army gence, and distinguished services, are too went 250,000 dollars, whilst we credit for the intense tions of the Produce Markets of Loudon, Au- entitle him to the earnest and zealous support

> R. G. Smiley, Esq., offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the President of this Convention appoint three Central Committees, to consist of five members in the Eastern Division, five in the Middle, and five in the Western Division of the State, who shall hold the amountment for the next two years, a part of whose duty it shall be, after tree consultation, to designate a day for the meeting of the next State Convention to nominate a Whig Candidate for

Resolved. That it he the duty of the President of this Convention to inform Mai. Henry of his nomination, and to ask his acceptance thereof. Under the first of these resolutions, the President appointed the following Whig State Cen-

For East Tennessee, W. H. Sneed, of Knox, R. S. Saunders, do. T. A. R. Nelson, of Washington, F. A. Parham, of Hamilton,

W. M. Cocke, of Grainger. For Middle Tennessee. Robert G. Smiley, of Davidson, John A. McEwen, Allen A. Hall, E. P. McGinty, Maj. Tom Crutcher,

For West Tennessee. W. T. Haskell, of Shelby, J. H. McMahon. R. B. McGee, of Gibson,

M. R. Hill,

R. D. Dashiel, of Madison. Hon. John Bell was thereupon enthusiastically called for, and soon after appeared in the Hall, and proceeded to address the Convention principles and whig party organization in Ten- the order of Leopold of Belgium.

Edmund Cooper, Esq., of Bedford, and R. into the outward streched arms of mercy, and H. Hatton, Esq., of Wilson, were also called "The Cousuls of Peru in Bolivia have received

> adjourned sine dic. JAS. L. McKOIN, President. E. P. McGinty, R. B. McGee, | Secretaries. R. S. SAUNDERS,

J. E. HATCHER,

New ORLEANS, April 20th .- The Daily Delta he is now engaged upon in Florence.- Nash. of this afternoon has a letter from the Rio Grande, dated the 15th inst., which announces that a company of United States troops had arrested the notorisus Carvajal and his associates at Rio Grande city. He was confined in debt contracted beyond its limits. The act Fort Brown, with a strong guard, awaiting an further provides, that if any non-resident, debtor examination on certain charges of an unlaw-

Pope Pius IX. will arrive in Paris on the on the 10th, in Norte Dame,

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Friday. ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The steam ship Crescent city, Capt. McGowan, from Aspinwall, arrived this morning, having left that place on the evening of Tuesday, April 12. On the 13th she passed the steam ship Falcon, 150 miles distant from, and bound ville, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, for Aspinwall. On the 14th, in lat. 14 24, long. the 25th ult. Gen. J. L. McKoin, of Sumner 81 40, she passed the steamer Pampero, bound for San Juan de Nicaragua.

Peter C. Boger, of Georgia, aged 56, died on the 19th inst., of dysentery, on board the Crescent City, and John C. Kilton, of Massachusetts, aged 19, of Chagres Fever, on the

The passengers for Colifornia by the Crescent City, on her outward passage, were forwarded immediately after their arrival in Panama, by On motion of Edmund Cooper, Esq., of Bed- the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co's Steamer Ore-

> The Crescent City brings no mails or papers from California. A party of ladies and gentlemen from South-America, were robbed of a large amount of money and other valuables. The theives were arrested shortly after the commission of

> Panama, and would try the offenders immedi-The brig Gen. Z. Taylor arrived at Aspinwall when the Crescent City left. The brig Orion, Capt. Goodwin, from Boston arrived on the 8th and was to sail on the 13th. All well.

We are indebted to the purser of the Crescent City for his favors. FROM THE ISTHMUS.

We are indebted to Adams & Co's. express for a file of Pannina papers to the 5th inst.

The Pannina Star of the latest date publishes a summary of the message of President Lopez to the Congress of New Granada from which we make the following extracts.

The conduct of the neighboring republics, in regard to Ecuador and the invasions of Flores, is next touched upon and a hope expressed that einles, for which they have ever contended, and the points in disputes between Peru and New-

The boundary between Costa Rica and this embodied in the Address adopted by the Whig republic is under consideration by the Ministers The alocution of the Pope, relative to the

3. Resolved, That we present by acclamation incoming year, and 10,000,000 reals (1,250,000)

This important question has engaged the consideration of the President and his Ministers, and he has examined it in every possible bearing; to devise a method of meeting it without burthening the industry or resources of the The only possible way he can propose for

remedying this evil is to give 2,0000,000 fanegades of the state land (teirras balodias) to the creditors, which he conceives can be done without any loss to the country.

The agent of the creditors, in Bogota, is said

and has obtained data to transmit to England to forward its consumation.

The question of the internal revenue of the nation is then discussed. A new arrangement of the postal system is recommended. The British mail steamer Quito arrived at Panama on the 2d inst., bringing advices from Valparaiso to the 5th, and from Callon to the

From Chili the Intelligence is of but little importance. The President had not yet returned from his Southern tour, The French ships of war Penelope, from Ac-

apulco, and La Forte, from Rio Janeiro, had arrived at Valparaiso. Also, two vessels from Hamburg, on their way to the Russian colony of Stika, with provisions and passengers. The markets at Valparaiso were active, but not unusually so. Vessels, especially of first

class, were scarce, and freights were advancing. On California the quotations were 20 to \$24. The American ship Alexandria had arrived from New York, and barque A. J. Gennes from Philadelphia, with coal for San Francisco. From Pern we learn that the difficulties be-

tween that republic and Ecuador, relative to the expedition of Gen. Flores, have been arranged by the Ecuadorian Plenipotentary, D. Pedro Foncay, on the one part, and D. Jose Manuel Torado, Minister of Foreign affairs for Peru, on the other, and the articles had been transmitted to the Ecuadorian Government for rati- perhaps the sooner the better.

Signor Echenque, President of Peru, is said

British subject, in Corocoro, and that the United States Minister is thinking of doing the same. out, and delivered brief and spirited speeches. orders to leave the country within eight days, nah Courier. On motion of Jo. C. Starke, Esq., the Con- and it is feared that Sr. Prada, the Minister,

will not be received." The steamer Unicorn was to leave Tobago for Austrain on the 6th inst., stopping at Callao. About one hundred persons were awaiting her departure at Panama, having taken passage by

pointed Minister from Peru to New Grenada, round. arrived at Panama on the 2d inst.

The Panama Star states that Capt. Wright steamers between the various ports in those republies and Panama. The Panama echo announces that a compa-

ny, at the head of which is Capt. Liebe, an American gentleman, owning a large tract of mineral and agricultural land near l'anuma, settlement by emigrants from the U. States. Chili, was in Panam, awaiting the departure find you when I get back?"

ers to California, and 2 British for the South .- Southern States. ailing vessels cleared, were 15, including 5

British and 2 American.

The specie imported for transit acrosss the Isthmus for three months of 1853 was: From Jan, Feb. March. Total. Peru & Chili, \$535,525 \$530,000 \$527,000 \$1,592,525 800,000 California, 3489,050 2,710,000 7,836,000 14,035,050

\$4,821,575 3,240,000 8,363,000 13,427,575 The California transit for the same time: 2,419 1,986 The British ship Kate, formerly the Owen Mitchell, is advertising to obtain \$13,000 in

American gold, on a bottomry bond, to defray costs of repairs of damage received on the voyage from Mazatlan to Panama.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.

A letter from this illustrious exile, to the Dublin Nation, calls to mind his sad and unworthy fate. He speaks like a man; his sentiments are still noble, patriotic, sublime! The vile treatment of his unworthy foe has not in the least tainted his noble mind. Alluding to the remark of Lord Egginton, that "None of the persons in whose behalf my interference is erimes, or manifested any sense of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grevously offended, and to whose elemency some of them are indebted for their lives,"

"If it be scrime to have loved the land of my fathers with fanatic affection, then am I a crimthen am I acriminal. If it be a crime to have foregone for its sake every object of personal ambition, and, what I prize still more, the endearments of domestic association in the happiest of home, then am I a criminal. If it be a crime to have encountered for its sake every sort of obloquy and danger, then am I a criminal. If it be a crime to have humbled myself for its sake to political adversaries, beseeching them to unite with me in a common effort to save our common country, then am I a criminul. If it be a crime to have stooped for its sake to solicitations from the British Parlinment galling alike to personal and national pride. then am I a criminal. If it be a crime, when I found peaceful remonstrance unavailing, to have incited my countrymen to appeal to that final arbits which even England can noncess, then am I a criffing and in American suchave desired to win the freed. If it be a crime to dence of my country with the least indepenmount of bloodshed, and with total abstinent from revolutionary excesses, then am I a crimiual. Were I in the presence of my Maker, I could not acknowledge as a crime this devotion to Ireland. How, then, can I express contrition for it to that government which has been, both directly and indirectly, both in times far remote and in the days of its recent calamity, the agent to which it owes its oppression and

It would seem not out of place that the Exby the President, to be favorable to this plan, ecutive make some proposition in regard to the release of this distinguished patriot, whose only crime is that he loved his country too well. Interposition in his behalf, while it would be honorable to the government, would gratify an admiring world, and save an illustrious man from an untimely fate. Mr. Fillmore saw fit to inter-24th of March. She had \$250,000 in specie pose in behalf of Kossuth; it was said, also, that on board.

The remainder was necessary to man the forts and stations, and keep up scouting parties and upon the motion of their own leaderestion on the extreme frontier. The remainder were out any requisition from the governmental. of Madial. Smith O'Brien is surely worth as much as they. Precedents are not indeed wanting. WASHINGTON interposed in behalf of La-Fayette, in the dungeon at Olmutz; but a few days ago the world was rejoiced at the liberation, through the instrumentality of the American Minister at Madrid, of those unfortunate And who longed to follow to the field some warlike Hungarians, who conspired against Cuba .- Sa-

vannah Courier. which is just now chasing aquatic birds, seems ther and brother to the war-but, we have no to be down on one poor fowl. Turkey, Turkey, horse for him, and, poor fellow, it is a great dis-Turkey, no matter whether it be tame or wild, tance to walk." Col. Sevier tried to borrow so it be the Turkey, is the cry from one end of money on his own responsibility, to fit out and Europe to the other. Some are after a wing, fornish the expedition. But every inhabitant some a leg, these are content with a piece of had expended the last dollar in taking up his the heart, others hold fast to the gizzard. Poor land, and all the money of his country was thus bird! it will soon be peace meals. Mene, mene, in the hands of the Entry-taker. Sevier waited upharsin, declare its fate. Like all fowls it upon that officer and represented to him that seems made to be eaten, and like its fellows, the want of means was likely to retard, and in

one nation should be the quarry of all the rest. use of the public money in his hands. John't at some length, urging in eloquent and forcible to have received through the hands of Gen. Russia on one side, Austria on the other, France Adair, Esq., late of Knox county, was the Ensoon fall to pieces and be given to ravenous no authority by law to make that disposition of A correspondent of the Lima Comercio wribeasts. It has lived out its life, and grown old, this money. It belongs to the impoverished John F. House, Esq., of Montgomery, was ting from Arequipa, on the 17th of April, says is fast yielding to necessity. Time was when treasury of North Carolina, and I dare not ap-Erom Bolivia they write that Col. Lloyd, the bright Crescent dimmed even the lastre of propriate a cent of it to any purpose. But, if then called out, and addressed the Convention H. B. M's charge d'affairs, demanded his pass- the Cross. Now waned and sickly it sinks to the country is over run by the British, liberty is world, and in contemplating them, we step acceptance of Major Henry, and his active, to receive from Gen. Belzu the President, any on all inert and lifeless bodies in this age of the enemy, by its use, is driven from the country, I vigorous, determined prosecution of the canvass. satisfaction for certain outrages committed on a world. Advance, advance, is the ever re-echoed can trust that country to justify and vindicate word among nations as among individuals,-Who dares lag behind, must consent to become the pitiless prey of hovering vultures .- Saran- ell and other field officers who with their follow-

the point of suppression

papers. "One for 40s, will effectually frighten Senor Jose Gregorio Soldan, the newly ap- for 80s. will alarm the country for miles a- even then wreaking their vengence. These geon, no chaplan. As in all their Indian com-

"Would you be willing to undertake the manhas obtained, from the governments of Central agement of my property for your victuals and America, the privilege of running a line of clothes?" said Girard, to a gentleman, who was congratulating him on his vast possessio "No," was the reply, "Well, that's all I get," said the millionaire.

It was hoped that by the co-operation of our generous ally, France, all that had been lost in the south would be recovered at a single blow; and that by the combined forces of Lincoln and Count D'Estaing, the army under Provost, and then concentrated at Savannah, would be captured. That place was attacked on the 8th of October, (1778,) but the result blasted all the high hopes of the combined namies; and their failure was the precursor of the loss of Chules ton and the reduction of the Southern States.

* Atthis period (1780) a deep gloom hung over the cause of American Independence, and ted campaign. To this letter Campbell replied the confidence of its most stendfast, friends was that he would co-operate with his whole force. hension and alarm for the eventual success of nearly all armed with a Deckard rifle, of the patriotic Gov. Rutlege, Virginia had sent tember, presented an animated spectacle. solicited, have expressed contrition for their was every where sinking with a rapid proclivitended the rendezvous. The old men were clothing for the famishing and ill-clad troops, were to be procured only by impressment; and the inability of the government, from the want of means to carry on the war, was openly adinal. If it be a crime to have devoted to the garrisons kept up at numerous points in the not, but subsistence and clothing, and equipcareer of outrage, aggression and conquest .- altar of his country. The wife and the encouraged to rise against their whig country- of the departure of the busband and the brothinto exile upon the Western waters. * * * fond farewell of their gallant sons.

Ferguson took post at a place then called Gil- The sparse settlements of this frontier had nev-

> persuasive address for which he was sors and more determined courage. kable, began at once to arouse the horder-men's In the seclusion of their homes in the West. the projected enterprise. In this he encounter- wany of the volunteers had only heard of the immediately enrolled for the distant service .- America or the officers of the continental ?

valorous youth, who -"had heard of battle,

"Here," said Mrs. S., pointing to her son, not yet sixteen years old; "Here, Mr. Sevier, is an-Turkey .- All the world, except America, other of our boys that wants to go with his fasome measure to frustrate, his exertions, to car-To be serious, it does seem rather wrong that ry out the expedition, and suggested to him the terms the importance of maintaining whigh and Cross of the Legion of Honor, and also is the state of the Ottoman Empire. It must and worthy of the man. "Col. Sevier, I have absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this in a speech of thrilling eloquence, pledging the port, in consequence of not having been able premature decay. It is the sentence pased upmy conduct. Take it.

Sevier also undertook to bring Col. McDowers were then in a state of expatriation amongst After leaving the rendezvous at the Sycamore The press, in Venice, is restricted almost to the western settlers, into the measure. In this he succeeded at once. All of them had been passing along the valley of Gap Creek, they driven from their homes, which were now deserted and exposed to the depredations of the dis-Chinese gongs are advertised in the London orderly and licentious lovalists who joined the Bright's track across the Yellow Mountain .foreign enemy. Most of them had friends and The staff was incomplete; rather, there was no kindred, on whom Ferguson and his tories were staff; no quarter-master, no commissary, no serand protect from further violence and desecretion. baggage, their motions were rapid. Each man, To Shelby was assigned the duty of securing each officer, set out with his trusty Deckhard the co-operation of the riflemen of Western on his shoulder. "A shot pouch a temahawk; Virginia. These had, in many a past came a knife, a knapsack and a blanket, completed paign, with the pioneers of Tennessee, bivouc- the on fit. At night, the earth offered him a aced and fought and triumphed together over a bed and the heavens a covoring; the mountain savage foe, and it was deemed essential to the stream quenched his thirst; while his provisions A lady, who was in the habit of spending a large portion of he time in the society of her maighbors, happened one day taken auddenly ill accordingly happened to obtain the invasion of the common country. Shelby propose making an immediate and thorough survey of the possessions, with a view to their sician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon Washington county, Virginia, and sent it by his doned. After passing the mountain, the troops Capt. Harris, British Charg'd Affaires to returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I brother, Moses Shelby, to the house of Camp- sparing the property of the whigs, quartered and bell, a distance of forty miles. In this letter subsisted upon the tories.—Ramsey's Tennessee.

of Quito, which would leave for Valparaiso on Preparations for the Battle of King's Mountain. Col. Shelby stated what had been determined The arrivals at Panama, for the Month of ed that the capital of Georgia was in possession to join them with his regiment. That gullant March were 5 American steamers, of which 5 of the British, and that their posts had been ex- officer, true to the general cause, but most loyal California, and I from New York, and 2 Brit- tended up the Savannah River, as high as At- to Virginia, replied, by the same messenger, ish stramers from the Southern Coast of America. The sailing vessels arrived were, 19 in number, of which 3 were British and I America. American and the war of the Revolution was the bis original intention and march his men down ican. The departures were 5 American steam- at once transferred from the Northern to the by way of the Flower Gap, and get on the southern borders of Virginia, ready to meet and oppose Lord Cornwallis when he approached that State. With this answer Shelby was much disappointed. He was unwilling that the whole military force of Sullivan and Washington counties should be taken upon the contemplated expedition, and thus leave the frontier exposed to attacks from the Cherokees, from whom they were threatened with, and had good reason to expect, an immediate invasion. He, therefore. wrote a second letter and sent it by the same messenger, immediately back to Col. Campbell,

> shaken. The reduction of Savannah, the capit-ulation of Charleston and the loss of the entire from Virginia, Col. Sevier two hundred and forarmy under Gen. Lincoln, had depressed the ty from Washington, and Col. Shelby two hunhopes of the patriotic whigs, and the subsequent dred and forty from Sullivan county in North career of British conquest and subjugation of Carolina. The refugee whigs mustered under Georgia and S. Carolina, excited serious appre- Col. McDowell. All were well mounted, and

giving additional reasons in favor of the pre

the American cause. At the urgent appeal | The camp on Watauga, on the 25th of Senforward reinforcements under Col. Buford. His With the exception of the few colonists on the command was defeated and his men butchered distant Cumberland, the entire military force of by the sabres of Tarleton. At Camden a sec- what is now Tennessee was assembled at the ond southern army, and commanded by Gen. Sycamore Shoals. Scarce a single gunman re-Gates, was dispersed, captured and signally de- mained, that day, at his own house. The young, feated by Cornwallis. But besides these disas- ardent and energetic had generally enrolled ters, there were other circumstances that aggra- themselves for the campaign against Ferguson. vated the discouraging condition of American The less vigorous and more aged, were left, with affairs. The finances of Congress were low; the inferior guns, in the settlements for their the paper currency had failed; its depreciation protection against the Indians; but all had atty still lower; the treasuries of the states were there to counsel, encourage and stimulate the exhausted and their credit lost; a general dis- youthful soldier, and to receive, from the colotress pervaded the country; subsistence and |nels, instructions for the defence of the stations during their absence. Others were there to bring, in rich profusion, the produce of their farms, which were cheerfully furnished gratuitously and without stint, to complete the outfit mitted. British posts were established, and of the expedition. Gold and silver they had the main army were with profane impudence i erman owned, in the cabin, in the field or the rioting through the land in an uninterrupted range, was offered, unostentatiously, upon the Under the protection of these, the loyalists were were there, and with a suppressed sigh, witnessmen, to depredate upon their property, insult er. And there, too, were the heroic mothers, their families, seek their lives and drive them with a mournful but noble pride, to take a

bert Town, near the present Rutherfordton, in er before seen assembled together a concourse N. Carolina. From this place he sent a most of people so immense and so evidently agitated threatening message by Samuel Philips, a pa- by excitement. The large mass of the assemroled prisoner, that if the officers west of the bly were volunteer riflemen, clad in the homemountains did not lay down their opposition to spun of their wives and sisters, and wearing the British arms he would march his army over, the hunting shirt so characteristic of the backburn and lay waste their country and hang their | woods soldiery, and a few of them the mocealeaders. " . It reached Shelby about the sips of their own manufacture. A few of the last of August. He immediately rode 50 or 60 officers were better dressed, but all in citizen's miles to see Sevier, for the purpose of concert clicking. The mien of Campbell was stern, ing with him measures suited to the approach- authorative and dignified. Shelby was grave. ing cricis. He remained with him two days. tacitum and determined. Sevier, vivacious, ar-They came to the determination to raise all the dent, impulsive and energetic. McDowell, riflemen they could, march hastily through the moving about with the ease and dignity of a Quntains and endeavor to surprise Forguson colonial magistrate, inspiring veneration to cricamp. They hoped to be able, at least, for his virtues and indignant sympathy for the mountain him so as to prevent his crossing the wrongs of himself and his co-exiles. All were day and the ph execution of his threat. The completely wrapt in the absorbing subject of dezvous of the mentere appointed for the ren- the revolutionary struggle, then approaching its fifth of September, ande time was the twenty- acree, and threatening the homes and families Watauga, selected as beigamore Shoals, on of the mountaineers themselves. Never did point & abounding most inthence most central mountain recess contain within it, a loftier or Col. Sevier, with that intense earney supplies. more enlarged patriotism-never a cooler or

ed no difficulty. A spirit of congenial heroism possess a stance, and had been in undisputed brought to his standard, in a few days, more Atlantic county independence for which their men than it was thought either prudent or safe | The near approach o were now struggling .to withdraw from the settlements: the whole them from their security; suson had awakened military force of which was estimated at con-violence and depredation of audignant at the siderably less than a thousand men. Fully one were now embodied to chastis lowers, they half of that number was necessary to man the them. This they had done at the 1 avenge A difficulty arose from another source. Many my Indeed, at this moment, the American of the volunteers were unable to furnish suitable nemy in the South was almost annihilated, and horses and equipments. The iron hand of pov- the friends of the American cause were diserty checked the rising ambition of many a contaged and despondent. The British were everywhere triumphant, and the lovalists, under the pretence of promoting the sevice of his Britannic Majesty, were many, in sections perpetrating the greatest outrage and eruelty upon whigs. The attitude of these volunteer detachments was forlorn as it was gallant. At the time of the embodiment, and for several days after they had marched against the enemy, flushed with recent victories and confident of further conquest, it was not known to them that ngle armed corps of Americans was marshalled for their assistance or relief. The crisis was indeed, dark and gloomy. But indomitable patriots were present, prepared and wiling to meet it. The personnel of no army could been better. There was strength, enterprise, courage and enthusiasm. The ardour and impetuosity and rashness of youth were, there to project and execute, with the wisdom of mature age, to temper and direct them; the coution of the father and the irrepressible of the

> Without delay, carly on the morning of the next day after its rendezvous at Watauga, the army was on the march. Before the troops left the camp, the officers requested that they should assemble for the purpose of comeding the army to Divine protection and guidance. They promptly complied with the request. Prayer solemn and appropriate, was offered by a clergyman present, and the riflenounted their horses and started on the

Mr. Mathew Tolbot. They pursued homes and these friends, they longed to rescue paigns, being mounted and unencumbered with